New Mizzou partnership offers 5 students full-ride scholarships

By Ashley Jost St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Nov 18, 2016

Generated from News Bureau press release: University of Missouri among Select Universities to Offer Prestigious Stamps Scholars Program

The University of Missouri-Columbia joins the ranks of Washington University and a handful of SEC brethren as the newest addition to the Stamps Family Charitable Foundation.

The program offers five students full-ride scholarships, as well as a $16,000 earmarked stipend to study abroad, attend conferences or participate in other programs that students can pitch to their advisors.

Mizzou is the 44th school to join the Stamps partnership.

The program starts colleges out with five scholars a year. Two must be from Missouri, two must be from out of state and the fifth can come from either. The university will have the chance to expand to as many as 10 after several years.

David Kurpius, dean of Mizzou’s School of Journalism, plans on doing whatever it takes to ensure the program excels.

It was a team effort to bring Stamps to Mizzou, but Kurpius has close ties to the foundation and the Stamps family after helping form and build up the program at Louisiana State University.
Students must have a 3.5 or better grade-point average in their core classes, a 32 or higher ACT score and must be admitted to Mizzou by Dec. 1 and the Mizzou Honors College by Dec. 15.

Kurpius stressed the prestige of the program, saying that he just wrote a recommendation letter for one of the first Stamps scholars at LSU who is striving to become a Rhodes scholar.

In addition to the built-in perks of the program, Kurpius said he and Honors College leaders are hoping that Stamps scholars will meet with their dean one-on-one every semester, and with the provost and chancellor annually.

He’s also on the lookout for business leaders who might be interested in taking the students out to dinner annually as a getting-to-know-you outing. These scholars can and have run the gamut of academic disciplines.

The first round of students in this program will start school in the fall of 2017.

Generated from News Bureau press release: University of Missouri among Select Universities to Offer Prestigious Stamps Scholars Program

The Stamps Family Charitable Foundation will give full scholarships to five incoming University of Missouri students.

The scholarships will cover the full cost of attendance — tuition and fees plus room and board — for four years plus $16,000 per student in academic and professional development funds to be used by the student.

Eligibility includes at least a 32 ACT score, a 3.5 or higher grade point average and admittance to the University of Missouri by Dec. 1 and the Honors College by Dec. 15.
MU interim Chancellor Hank Foley said in a news release that the university was honored to partner with the Stamps Family Charitable Foundation.

“The caliber of the students who will qualify for these scholarships will be among the very best, and we will be proud to welcome them to Mizzou this fall,” he said in the release.

Penny and Roe Stamps started the Stamps Scholar Program in 2006 at their alma maters, the University of Michigan and Georgia Institute of Technology.

MU Selected for Stamps Foundation Scholarships, One of 40 Partner Schools

Watch the story: [http://mms.tveyes.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=70e20c61-635f-475a-b37a-5efd4cc5119e](http://mms.tveyes.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=70e20c61-635f-475a-b37a-5efd4cc5119e)

**Victim reports sexual assault at Mizzou dorm**

By Nassim Benchaabane St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Nov 19, 2016

COLUMBIA, MO. • Few details were available after a victim reported she was sexually assaulted at a University of Missouri-Columbia dorm in the early hours of Friday.

University Police said they received a report shortly after 4 p.m. of a possible sex offense between 1:45 a.m. and 8 a.m..

The victim reported she was assaulted by an unknown man in the Dobbs Residential group, police said.
Police did not release any other details.

Officials ask anyone with information to call Detective Sam Easley at 573-884-3721 or Crime Stoppers at 573-875-8477.

Sexual assault reported near MU dorms
HUILAN ZHAN, Nov 19, 2016

COLUMBIA — A woman says she was sexually assaulted Friday morning at MU.

The victim said an unknown man assaulted her sometime between 1:45 a.m and 8 a.m. Friday in the Dobbs residential hall group, a cluster of buildings near the corner of Kentucky Boulevard and Tiger Avenue, according to an MU Police news release.

Those buildings' dorms — Lathrop Hall and Laws Hall — are not housing students this semester, but the dining hall, the Pavilion at Dobbs, remains open and starts serving breakfast at 7:15 a.m.

The victim reported the incident to police around 4 p.m., and police warned campus about it around 10 p.m.

Police said no more information on the case is available. Anyone with information regarding the incident can call MU police Detective Sam Easley at 884-3721, or leave an anonymous tip at 875-8477 or online at 875tips.com.
Possible sexual assault reported on MU campus

The University of Missouri Police Department (MUPD) said they received a report of a sexual assault Friday afternoon.

According to MUPD, a female victim said she was assaulted by an unknown male in the Dobbs residential hall group between 1:45 a.m. and 8 a.m. Friday morning.

No additional information was released late Friday evening.

Anyone with information regarding the incident was asked to call Detective Sam Easley at (573) 884-3721 or CRIME STOPPERS at (573) 875-8477.

Mumps Cases Surge in US as Outbreak at University of Missouri Climbs to 31

Mumps outbreaks across the U.S. have sickened nearly 3,000 people, close to three times as many as in 2015, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

At the University of Missouri, for example, a current outbreak has so far led to 31 confirmed cases of the disease and 27 other suspected cases.
Many other colleges and universities have grappled with mumps outbreaks this year, including Harvard, which in April reported having at least 40 confirmed cases.

The number of mumps cases in the U.S. can vary widely from year to year, ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand.

But 2016 has seen a particularly large rise, according to the CDC. More than 2,940 cases have been confirmed this year, up from the preliminary estimate of 1,057 for 2015. This year has also already surpassed the previous recent high 2,612 mumps cases in 2010.

After 2010, the number of infections fell significantly to 370 cases and stayed below 600 until climbing to over 1,000 cases in 2015, according to the CDC.

Colleges and universities have typically been at the center of many mumps outbreaks, Dr. William Schaffner, an infectious disease expert at Vanderbilt University Medical Center, told ABC News in a previous interview.

"Universities are a wonderful receptor site for young adults incubating mumps," he said.

Certain behaviors common at colleges and universities can help spread the virus, according to the CDC.

These include students being in a "crowded environment, such as attending the same class, playing on the same sports team, or living in a dormitory with a person who has mumps," the CDC said on its website. "Also, certain behaviors that result in exchanging saliva, such as kissing or sharing utensils, cups, lipstick or cigarettes, might increase spread of the virus."

Schaffner said that in the past some outbreaks have occurred when exchange students from European countries that do not have as robust vaccination programs as the U.S. arrive at a college already infected with mumps. Because the mumps vaccine isn’t 100-percent protective, an outbreak can then occur even among students who were vaccinated as children.

Mumps outbreaks in the U.S. “usually relate to mumps that is occurring in Europe,” said Schaffner. “I haven't seen the molecular data here, but that has certainly been a pattern in the past.”

Despite the increase in 2016, the number of mumps cases now is still a small fraction of what it was before a vaccination campaign started in 1967. At that time, around 186,000 cases of mumps were reported annually, according to the CDC.

The mumps vaccine is typically given to infants. The recommended two-dose vaccine course provides approximately 88 percent protection from infection and a single dose of vaccine provides 78 percent protection.
Boone County holds active assailant training on Monday

Watch the story: http://mms.tveyes.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=da5d776a-4ae6-4f3b-892f-7d2e3364530c

COLUMBIA, Mo. - On Monday, Boone County Emergency Management will hold two active assailant training events.

This is so multiple law enforcement agencies can prepare for an actual emergency and practice communication between agencies.

The first training event will be held on Mizzou's Campus at Laws Hall. The hall is located at the corner of Tiger Avenue and Kentucky Boulevard. The training is scheduled to go from 2-4 p.m.

Three law enforcement agencies will then stay in the area for prolonged training until about 10:00 Monday night. You can expect to see SWAT teams, crisis negotiators and an armored vehicle in the area.

The second training event will be held in Ashland at Southern Boone County Elementary School. The training is scheduled to go from 6-8 p.m.

Emergency Management said it has been planning this event for 8 months. It also told our crews this training is very important as it gives different agencies a time to communicate and work together in case an active shooter situation were to happen.

Agencies will practice on-site incident management operations, getting those are injured to safety and treating on-site injuries.

The MU police department will be just one of the law enforcement agencies to participate after creating an active shooter training video earlier this year.

EMS crews and the fire departments will also participate in the event.
Officers are asking the public if they see a heavy presence of law enforcement around those designated training times to not be alarmed and do not call 9-1-1.

Plan ahead to prevent holiday weight gain

Generated from News Bureau release: To Beat Holiday Weight Gain, Create a Plan Ahead of Time

Watch the story: http://mms.tveyses.com/PlaybackPortal.aspx?SavedEditID=2389e3fb-e0e7-4900-a3a5-b72bb0e3c555

COLUMBIA — Researchers at the University of Missouri are advising people to make sure they keep exercising in order to avoid holiday weight gain.

"It is absolutely possible to avoid weight gain during the holidays by paying attention to calories in and calories out," said Steve Ball, associate professor of nutrition and exercise physiology. "The key to exercise is consistency and too often ‘life’ just gets in the way, especially around the holidays. Exercise is tough enough, but throw in barriers like traveling, weather and lack of facilities, and it becomes quite easy to take a long break or quit altogether."

The researchers gave the following tips to help people stay on track during the holidays:

1. Don't skip exercise.


3. Be aware of how much you're eating, and understand you can "out eat" exercise.

“I would rather see people focus on the process, in this case exercise or activity, and not necessarily the product, in this case weight gain or loss. Saying you will exercise a set number of times per week is a better and more achievable goal than losing a target number of pounds,” Ball said.
DEAR READER: Sunshine audit shows public bodies need to bone up on the law
TOM WARHOVER, Nov 18, 2016

Dear Reader,

Congratulations Stadium Corridor Transportation Development District.

Of the four Boone County public entities picked in the random sample by the state auditor’s office, yours is the only one to pass the Sunshine Law test.

Our Stadium district joins an elite group of public bodies that actually followed the law, according to the review by state auditor Nicole Gallaway. Just 30 percent of 309 political subdivisions, as the Sunshine Law review calls them, fully complied.

It shouldn’t have been hard to ace this quiz.

The state auditor’s office sent a letter on Aug. 2 asking for these things:

- “The name and contact information for your custodian of records"
- Meeting minutes from the last meeting of 2015
- The notice and agenda for that meeting
- Any policy on recording public meetings
- Whether there will be any fee over $10
- And, if any information isn’t public, a citation as to why it’s closed.

As requests go, this is Sunshine 101 stuff.
Amazing, then, that 16 percent of public bodies in this state sample didn’t respond at all. Imagine if the request was more complicated, like the letter Missourian reporter Katie Pohlman sent the UM System custodian of records, Paula Barrett.

It asked for reports from the Office for Civil Rights & Title IX and the MU Office of Student Conduct as well as all written or electronic correspondence between representatives of the Kappa Alpha Order fraternity and several offices over 18 months.

The request involved some 95 documents. They all had to be reviewed and, in some instances, names had to be redacted for legal reasons. Yet Barrett responded within the three-day limit proscribed by law and supplied all the information in about two weeks.

Well done, UM System.

Pohlman had her article finished a few days later. Then MU announced it would not recognize the fraternity for five years because of repeated violations including alcohol abuse and hazing.

Those weren’t the newspaper’s documents that Pohlman received. They were the people’s documents. We are the public, and political bodies serve the public and are answerable to the public.

In the auditor’s report, four governments denied the information "unless we responded with clarification of the purpose of the request, provided how the information was to be used, or appeared in person to obtain the documents."

The law doesn't say you have to give a government official a reason for the request. And yet it happens. In my experience, it’s often quite innocent: an official isn’t quite sure how to fill a request and so asks how to narrow things down a bit.

That sure is hard to imagine, though, in the request the auditor made. We aren't talking about nuclear plans here.
I liked the response of the Mineral Springs Special Road District 10 of Barry County: "I cannot in good consciousness provide you with the information you are seeking due to the lack of information provided about yourself. Sir, I do not know who you are, and I recollect not having had any previous communication with you."

There you go. Government by the "if I know ya, I'll help ya."

Two other transportation development districts and one town in Boone County may need a little refresher on our statutes collectively known as the Sunshine Law.

Neither Northwoods nor Rock Bridge Center transportation districts replied in a timely manner or met all the other criteria. Harrisburg responded, but not with everything required, according to the 56-page report.

What, exactly, did Harrisburg say in its response? The auditor’s report doesn’t drill down that far.

But you could find out.

Just send a letter, and be sure to cite Chapter 610, RSMo.

That’s the Sunshine Law.

**MISSOURIAN**

**As classrooms diversify, MU's K-12 teacher recruitment program hopes to keep up**

KATIE KULL, Nov 20, 2016

COLUMBIA — Linda Rodriguez thinks in numbers.
The MU freshman education major can spend hours talking about triangles, algebra and the practical benefits of math.

She happily explains why you should walk the hypotenuse of a triangle instead of around the corner or why a bag of mini Snickers candies is a better deal than four king-sized bars.

“There’s a lot of kids that think that math isn’t useful, but you can see the world in math,” Rodriguez said. “The reason why I want to be a teacher is because I’m pretty sure I can make math fun.”

Rodriguez came to MU as a part of the Dorsey Scholars program, which began working in fall 2015 to recruit and retain high-achieving minority and first-generation college students who want to be teachers.

The program provides networking opportunities, mentoring from faculty and other students and a need-based scholarship each year, said program director Norma Jackson. It also provides resources such as study sessions, partnerships with the student success center and preparation for a state teacher’s assessment to help the scholars get through their first years of general education classes and into the teaching program.

It’s meant to attract teachers who reflect a shift in public school student enrollment.

In 2014, the number of nonwhite students in public schools surpassed the number of white ones for the first time in U.S. history, but only 16 percent of teachers were of color, according to the National Bureau of Education Statistics.

The enrollment at MU’s College of Education reflects the national trend. In 2015, only 12 percent of undergraduates were people of color. In the four years before, about 90 percent of the undergraduate population was white, according to a College of Education diversity report.

For people of color like Rodriguez, who is Hispanic, the lack of teacher diversity meant going from kindergarten to her senior year of high school with no instructors of color.
“When I went to school, I never had a teacher who looked like me — it was really white teachers only,” Rodriguez said. “I still connected with my teachers, but I felt like if I had a teacher that looked somewhat like me, that I would have more of a connection.”

Working to diversify

It’s been more than a year since student protests, strikes and the resignations of the University of Missouri System president and MU chancellor. Since then, MU has created a Division of Diversity, Inclusion and Equity, an office for Civil Rights and Title IX, instituted mandatory diversity training for new students and promised to increase the number of faculty and mental health professionals of color on campus.

The College of Education has been looking for ways to diversify itself long before last fall. In 2011, the school opened the Office of Recruitment and Retention to find and keep more students from underrepresented groups.

The first years of its existence were mostly dedicated to researching and finding the best way to recruit minority students and keep them in school, said College of Education Dean Kathryn Chval, who took over as dean in July and before that served as acting dean and associate dean.

Now, the office has honed in on scholarships as a recruitment tool, Chval said. But getting students to campus isn’t enough — you need to keep them there and ensure they’re successful.

That’s where faculty and student mentors come in.

“Everyone that comes into higher ed has to learn how to navigate our culture,” she said. “What do we do to support students, especially freshmen, so that they have a sense of belonging and also that they know how to culturally navigate our campus?”

Zandra de Araujo is the faculty mentor for the Dorsey Scholars.

As a first-generation college student and a Latina, de Araujo said she can relate to the scholars on a personal level. She remembered going to the University of Florida as an undergraduate and
struggling to adapt to her new environment, and hopes she can make the Dorsey Scholars’ college years a little easier.

“They go through so many of the same things that I did, hopefully they’re working through it in a more supportive environment,” de Araujo said.

Recruiting students

Rodriguez, whose first language is Spanish, remembers sitting silently in elementary school in Indiana, and later in Lee’s Summit, Missouri, always unsure of what the students next to her were joking about or what her teacher was saying.

“It was horrible,” Rodriguez said. “When you are a little girl and you are in kindergarten and you see (other students) and you don’t know what they’re saying, it’s horrible.”

She fell behind in classes, having to communicate through a translator. But when she was 10, she mastered English well enough to participate in class discussions and make friends.

In high school, Rodriguez found a passion in math and took a course load full of difficult math classes. When it was time to apply for colleges, she applied to Purdue, Pittsburg State University in Kansas, and several of the University of Missouri System campuses.

Rodriguez was nearly set on attending Pittsburg State when she found out she was accepted into the Dorsey Scholars program. She met with several members of the Dorsey Academy and was persuaded to come to MU. She’s pursuing degrees in secondary mathematics and mathematics.

Her ultimate goal is to reach students who look like her and to create an environment where every child can see his or her potential.

“It was hard for me to believe in myself because I thought that if there are not many teachers that are Hispanic, I thought maybe I couldn’t do it,” Rodriguez said. "But if I could be a teacher, I could influence so many kids.”
Diversifying

Beyond the Dorsey Scholars program, the school has launched several other initiatives, including the inception of The Bridge, which creates a space for students, faculty and professional staff to talk about their experiences and learn more about other cultures. It has started teach-abroad programs in countries such as India, hosted a diversity lecture series and a series of workshops about culture and diversity topics.

“If you want to be successful as a person or in your profession, you’re going to interact with people who differ from you,” Chval said. “And so how do you equip (students in the College of Education) to be successful working with people who are different than themselves?”

It’s a task that remains formidable. There are 12 Dorsey Scholars in a college of nearly 1,000 undergraduates, the majority of which are white women.

The first class of Dorsey Scholars came from all over the country, but for now, the college will focus on recruiting future teachers from Missouri. All five scholars in the freshman class are from Missouri, Jackson said.

It’s part of the state’s “Grow Your Own” initiative based on the idea that most future teachers and school staff go back to teach in their hometown in their home state.

As a state university, it’s MU’s responsibility to prepare quality teachers for Missouri children, Chval said.

Money from the program comes from MU, but Jackson said she hopes to find enough private donors to make more scholarships available for additional students.

“I think if we continue to be able to increase the number of the students going through the pipeline,” Jackson said, "I would say that would be a success.”
Alzheimer's hits close to home for an MU neurologist


COLUMBIA — More than five million Americans currently suffer from Alzheimer's disease, according to data provided by the Alzheimer's Association. As November marks national Alzheimer's awareness month, one local neurologist who specializes in dementia said the disease has had a tremendous impact on his life.

**Dr. Raghav Govindarajan, assistant professor of Neurology at MU, said he chose to study the brain after his grandmother suffered from Alzheimer's, which is a form of dementia.**

"I remember seeing her when I was a child. She could do what she wanted to do. She cooked cleaned, took care of the home, took care of me," Govindarajan said.

By the time he was 15, Govindarajan said, his grandmother started losing her memory and the symptoms progressed over time.

"I remember in the final days she didn't know who we were, and I was her favorite grandson and she couldn't recognize me anymore. She couldn't recognize herself, she would just sit there and stare," Govindarajan said.

Data from the Alzheimer's Association shows nearly one in three seniors dies with the disease or another form of dementia.

Govindarajan said, besides the physical and emotional impact of the disease, there is also a big financial burden.

"The total cost of care taking is currently $260 billion, and by 2050, it will be $1 trillion," Govindarajan said.
The local Alzheimer's association in Columbia organizes events throughout the year to raise money for research and provide care for individuals affected with dementia.

The Alzheimer's Association projects 110,000 people in Missouri will suffer from Alzheimer's in 2016.

The group's Greater Missouri Chapter offers a variety of resources to 58 counties in Missouri, including support groups, educational programs, fundraising events, and a 24/7 helpline for patients and their families.

"One thing we really promote for our caregivers and persons with dementia is taking a break, taking rest time for themselves," said Amanda De La Mater, the program and education specialist for the Greater Missouri Chapter.

De La Mater said most of the research on Alzheimer's has been performed in the past 10 years, so the world is still trying to understand the disease.

"I always encourage people to talk to their neighbors, talk to their friends, the more people understand, the more people living with dementia will be supported and accepted, as well as their families," De La Mater said.

Govindarajan said researchers are currently testing new drug therapies to fight the bad proteins thought to cause Alzheimer's.

"I am hopeful that in the near future, we will have some treatment, but we have a lot of work ahead of us," Govindarajan said.

**Breitbart News, fiery conservative outlet buoyed by Trump victory, aims to go global**

It all began a little more than 10 years ago in a basement in Westwood: a small army of young employees in T-shirts and shorts huddled over their laptops, determined to launch a news site that would shake up the world of conservative media.

At first, the site started by Andrew Breitbart was a simple news aggregation service. But in a few short years it evolved into an idiosyncratic voice combining original reporting, incendiary commentary and outright trolling, in keeping with the rambunctious spirit of its founder, who died in 2012.
As its popularity grew, many condemned its rhetoric as extremist, xenophobic, sexist and a platform for hate speech — accusations its leaders have denied. Others laughed it off as a journalistic lightweight catering to a far-right fringe known as the alt-right.

No one’s laughing anymore. As Donald Trump prepares to take office as president, the Breitbart News Network stands poised to become one of the most influential conservative media companies in the country. Stephen K. Bannon, the site’s controversial executive chairman, was a key figure in Trump’s campaign and has been named chief White House strategist.

For Breitbart, this could mean a direct line to the West Wing, a level of media access unprecedented in modern times, according to experts. While some believe this will turn the outlet into an extension of the Trump administration, leaders at Breitbart see it as an opportunity that will allow them to compete not only with conservative rivals like Fox News, but the entire media firmament, which it sees as dishonest about its left-leaning bias.

As a matter of policy, Breitbart doesn’t discuss its inner workings and finances. It doesn’t have digital subscriptions and makes most of its money selling advertising. Now that it has become a household name and a political lightning rod, mostly for its pro-Trump coverage leading up to the election, there is intense curiosity about who exactly these bad boys (and girls) of the right are: How does Breitbart make money? What is its media strategy? And will the firestorm over Bannon hinder its business ambitions?

White nationalists’ ‘man in the White House’? Bannon appointment provokes angry rebukes

In a series of interviews, leaders sounded a confident and defiantly unapologetic note. As a company, it is aiming for no less than the world.

“The goal is to become a global news network,” said Larry Solov, the company’s president and chief executive officer.

L.A. might seem to be an unlikely home to such an outspokenly conservative publication, given the city’s heavily liberal leanings. But both the founder and CEO of Breitbart grew up together in Brentwood (they were both adopted). Solov was persuaded to join the company during a trip to Israel they took together as adults.

He said Breitbart is looking to expand into TV, though not necessarily its own cable network, and will ramp up its far-flung editorial team, which consists of about 100 people.

They will focus heavily on covering the new administration.

“We think we are going to be the best place for coverage of Trump,” said Solov, who earned a law degree from UCLA.

The company has dismissed criticism that it is too closely aligned with the president-elect, arguing that Trump’s platform fits with its core beliefs — nationalism (but not white nationalism), strong borders and jobs — and that it has never tried to hide its biases.
“We don’t believe there’s such a thing as an unbiased media source,” Solov said. “We think people who read us should know what our viewpoint is and values are and can judge us accordingly. You don’t have to like it or agree with it.”

He described Breitbart News as an anti-establishment outlet for our anti-establishment times, delivered in a signature style that is “a little swagger, a little take-no-prisoners, a little ‘Fight Club.’ It can be biting at times. And it can be fun and funny.”

But many consider the site’s trollish style to be downright offensive. Stories that have generated heat include an opinion piece about the Confederate flag titled “Hoist it High and Proud”; one about the European refugee crisis titled “Political Correctness Protects Muslim Rape Culture”; and numerous articles on crimes committed by immigrants in the country illegally.

“They’re a really well-funded blog that seems to favor conspiracy theories,” said Lee Wilkins, a professor who teaches media ethics at Wayne State University and the University of Missouri School of Journalism. “I don’t condemn them because they do bad journalism. I don’t think they do journalism at all.”

Breitbart has defended its more fiery articles as constitutionally protected polemics designed to trigger overly sensitive liberals — or “snowflakes” in Breitbart parlance. They point out that they have also produced real reported pieces — with a conservative world view — including stories on the California drought and border security from its Texas bureau.


MISSOURIAN

Trial of man charged with sexual assault ends in mistrial

HANNAH BLACK, Nov 18, 2016

COLUMBIA — A mistrial was declared Friday afternoon in the case of a Columbia man accused of sexually assaulting and robbing a woman on MU's campus.

Mohamed A. Mostafa, 41, was charged with first-degree rape and robbery after a woman reported that a man she’d met downtown had sexually assaulted her and then stolen her cell
phone in the early hours of May 29, 2015 near University Hall and Walton Stadium. She told police the man fled after he raped her, according to previous Missourian reporting.

At 1 p.m. Friday, Boone County Circuit Judge Kevin Crane declared a mistrial after the jury was unable to reach a verdict on either count. In one of three notes provided to Crane during the lengthy deliberation, the jury said they were deadlocked 8-4 early Thursday evening. Near the end of their deliberations Thursday night, the vote was 10-2 in favor of a guilty verdict on the rape charge.

After Friday's declaration of a mistrial, Boone County Public Defender Jeremy Pilkington requested Mostafa’s $500,000 bond be reduced, but Crane denied the motion.

Boone County Assistant Prosecutor Cecily L. Daller said she would pursue another prosecution of Mostafa.

The case would receive priority scheduling.

The trial

On the second day of the trial, an employee of the Missouri State Highway Patrol Crime Laboratory testified that DNA collected from the victim after the assault matched the DNA profile of a sample collected from Mostafa’s belt buckle. The evidence was considered a vital part of the state's case.

Mostafa identified himself in two of three surveillance videos collected as evidence. In one clip of surveillance footage, a person matching Mostafa’s description was seen west of The FieldHouse, which is near where the woman said she met Mostafa. Mostafa agreed it was him in the footage. But he did not identify himself as the person seen following the victim near Cherry Street parking garage in another video, though police said it showed a person matching Mostafa’s description.
The woman was also identified in surveillance footage from University Hall on campus, naked from the waist down and appearing to scream for help. She was also holding a black baseball cap, an item of clothing Mostafa could be seen wearing in surveillance footage from that night.

At 2:34 a.m, shortly after the University Hall video was recorded, the woman used an emergency phone on campus to call MU Police and report the crime, which resulted in a Clery release. In a body camera video from the responding MU Police officer shown during the trial, the woman appeared distraught and was bleeding from her face. Other injuries included bruises on her neck and numerous scrapes on her face, knees and back. The victim reported being choked during the rape.

Mostafa, a Sudanese refugee, spoke in court with the aide of translators. In his testimony, he said he did not want to have sex with the woman and she forced it on him. He also said he did not take her cell phone.

A Final Push for Inclusivity
As the Obama administration winds down, Department of Education and college leaders call on institutions to better acknowledge history of racism and to offer more support to minority students.

No MU Mention
WASHINGTON -- In a Dear Colleague letter released Friday, John B. King Jr., U.S. secretary of education, urged institutions to go “beyond supporting diversity through admissions and enrollment alone” and to “ensure that campuses are safe, inclusive and supportive environments that encourage student success and college completion.”

The letter -- and an accompanying 89-page report -- touted the Obama administration’s work on attempting to improve campus diversity over the past eight years, and included several recommendations for institutions going forward.
The White House also hosted a summit here on Friday, with officials from the outgoing administration calling on colleges to continue the work in their absence.

While the summit largely steered clear of directly referencing Donald Trump, anxiety over how the president-elect will approach diversity and inclusion was apparent throughout the event. Referring to “the elephant in the room,” Theodore Shaw, director of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Center for Civil Rights, said that “some tough times are coming.” Many speakers at the gathering also called on college leaders to not ignore the past when looking toward the future of campus diversity efforts.

“We’ve got to stand up on behalf of our students who are most vulnerable,” King said. “We’ve got to stand up for our students of color and insist on safe environments for them. We’ve got to stand up for female students and insist on environments free of sexism. We’ve got to stand up for students in religious minority groups who may be persecuted. We’ve got to stand up for students regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity. We’ve got to stand up for students regardless of immigration status.”

King also said that colleges must “respond to incidents of hate and racial harassment,” pointing to increased reports of such behavior on college campuses in recent weeks.

The education secretary’s comments echoed those he made last week while speaking at the annual meeting of the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities, where he said that all students -- regardless of race, gender, nationality, sexual orientation or gender identity -- deserve to be treated with respect. Higher education leaders need to send "a clear message," King said Nov. 15, that campuses will not tolerate harassment, that "diversity is a value" and that they will "respond aggressively to places where safety is violated."

Among the department’s specific recommendations on Friday were that colleges allocate resources to provide academic, social and emotional support for minority and first-generation students; make building a diverse faculty and staff a priority; and train students, faculty, staff and leadership on “how to support diverse student populations and address the implicit biases we all carry with us.”

The department also recommended that colleges create “venues for safe and open dialogue on issues of race and discrimination among students, faculty, staff and leadership of different backgrounds, while at the same time respecting the right to free speech.”

Such “safe spaces” have proven to be a contentious concept in higher education. Asking an institution to create a safe space was among the top demands by students protesting racial inequality on college campuses last year. The idea has found both intense support and opposition from faculty and college leaders. In August, John Ellison, dean of students at the University of Chicago, set off a
national debate when he wrote in a letter to incoming freshmen that the university does not “condone the creation of intellectual safe spaces where individuals can retreat from ideas and perspectives at odds with their own.”

King went farther than just referring to intellectual safety, adding that educators “have a responsibility to make sure schools are safe and supportive places for all,” and that colleges must ensure students “never fear being threatened or attacked.” Two recent college graduates speaking at the event recalled being victims of racial slurs while they were student government presidents at their respective colleges.

“Now, more than ever, we have to talk about how to improve the culture,” said Payton Head, former president of the University of Missouri Students Association. Head’s Facebook post about being called a racist slur last year helped spark the protests that eventually led to the ouster of the university system’s president and the Columbia campus’s chancellor.

Though King and the department pushed college leaders on Friday to think about inclusion beyond just enrollment, admission practices were not forgotten during the summit. Lee Bollinger, president of Columbia University, argued that college leaders too frequently avoid discussing the history of racism in the United States when debating race-conscious admissions and other diversity efforts.

Bollinger said college leaders are afraid to bring history into the discussion because “every general counsel will tell you, ‘Do not say you’re seeking diversity because of the past,’” as such an argument -- which other panelists at the event compared to reparations -- may have trouble meeting the standard, set by the U.S. Supreme Court, requiring such efforts be “narrowly tailored” to “further a compelling governmental interest.” As president of the University of Michigan, Bollinger was famously at the center of two U.S. Supreme Court cases on the constitutionality of the university's use of affirmative action. The university won one and lost one.

“That’s what general counsels tell us, and that’s what’s in the air,” Bollinger said. “And that is terrible, because it makes the entire discussion of this seem empty.”

Not all colleges are ignoring racism and historical context when making admissions decisions. In September, for example, Georgetown University explicitly acknowledged its own racist history when it announced that it would award preferential treatment in the admissions process to the descendants of 272 enslaved people whose sale the university profited from nearly 200 years ago.

But acknowledging those histories while keeping diversity efforts “narrowly tailored” can be like walking “a tightrope,” said Nancy Cantor, chancellor of Rutgers University at Newark. Cantor’s campus is one of the most diverse in the country, with no predominant racial or ethnic group.
“How do we walk that tightrope between leading institutions to be narrowly tailored and yet building the kind of inclusive institutions we’re talking about?” Cantor said. “We can’t walk a narrowly tailored path and protect the undocumented students on my campus. We can’t walk a narrowly tailored path and make sense of higher education as a legitimate institution in a community still facing the architecture of segregation. The issues of building diversity and inclusion cannot be separated from the issues of building community and civic dialogue, and crossing differences, and strengthening integration with the broader community and world.”

**In Defense of DACA**

Amid uncertainty over Trump presidency, college leaders sign on to a statement calling for the continuation of a program that has benefited undocumented college students.

**No MU Mention**

More than 90 college and university presidents have signed a statement calling for the continuation and expansion of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, under which more than 700,000 young people who were brought to the U.S. illegally as children have registered with the federal government in exchange for temporary relief from the possibility of deportation and a two-year renewable work permit. President-elect Donald J. Trump has said he would end the DACA program, which was authorized by President Obama by executive action.

The statement from college presidents, organized by Pomona College President David Oxtoby, says that since the start of the DACA program in 2012, “we have seen the critical benefits of this program for our students, and the highly positive impacts on our institutions and communities. DACA beneficiaries on our campuses have been exemplary student scholars and student leaders, working across campus and in the community. With DACA, our students and alumni have been able to pursue opportunities in business, education, high tech and the nonprofit sector; they have gone to medical school, law school and graduate schools in numerous disciplines. They are actively contributing to their local communities and economies.”
The statement continues, “To our country’s leaders, we say that DACA should be upheld, continued and expanded. We are prepared to meet with you to present our case. This is both a moral imperative and a national necessity. America needs talent -- and these students, who have been raised and educated in the United States, are already part of our national community. They represent what is best about America, and as scholars and leaders they are essential to the future.”

The full text of the statement and the list of the presidents who signed as of Sunday night may be found at the bottom of this article. New signatories will continue to be added here through Tuesday.

"The DACA program has been really important to us,” said Pomona’s Oxtoby. “We have close to 4 percent of our students who are on DACA or undocumented. When you think that 750,000 people have registered with DACA, this is a huge resource for our country, and we just feel that it’s critical that people be allowed to continue doing what they’re doing, continue their studies, graduate and succeed and get jobs.”

Oxtoby said that, having met with students Friday morning, “there is considerable anxiety” about what will happen under the new administration, and that Trump’s pick for attorney general had “expanded that anxiety.” Trump announced on Friday he would nominate as attorney general Senator Jeff Sessions, of Alabama, who has opposed DACA as "mass backdoor amnesty" and describes himself on his Senate website as "a leading opponent of President Obama’s unconstitutional executive amnesties."

The concern among many in higher education is that what Obama’s executive power giveth, Trump’s can just as easily take away -- and what would happen then to the hundreds of thousands of DACA recipients who have registered their personal information, including biometric information, with the federal government in exchange for the program’s protections and benefits?

Post-election talking points issued by the Immigration Legal Resource Center emphasize that applicants or recipients of DACA “will not necessarily be targeted for deportation. Administrative programs like this have never been used for wholesale deportation in the past. It would be extremely costly for the government to try to deport all 700,000-plus DACA recipients. However, Trump is more unpredictable than past presidents, so we do not really know what to expect.”

“I think we’ve had more calls and emails this week about DACA and students who are in that database than any other single issue,” said Terry Hartle, the senior vice president of the American Council on Education. “What we’re dealing with is uncertainty. Any presidential transition raises questions about how things will change in the months and years ahead, and I think particularly with the
transition that we’re seeing form the Obama administration to the Trump administration there’s more controversy than we’ve seen in a long time.”

Hartle said there’s a “widespread consensus” among college presidents “that DACA has been very beneficial. It’s helped roughly three-quarters of a million Americans begin to find a path toward a better future. The higher education community has long believed that DACA is very beneficial and a good step. The problem is DACA provided ‘quasi-legal’ protection -- and you can put quasi-legal in quotes. Quasi-legal is meaningless. You either have legal protection or you don’t.”

Hartle continued, “DACA has created a database that has been used to help a large number of people. It could obviously be used now in a way that could harm those people, and that is the concern. We have been underscoring that it is not clear what, if anything, the Trump administration is likely to do with DACA. On 60 Minutes [on Nov. 13] President-elect Trump was very clear that they were going to start by going after drug dealers, criminals and gang members. By definition if you are in DACA, you are none of those things.” (To be eligible for DACA, applicants must not have been convicted of a felony, significant misdemeanor, or three or more other misdemeanors, or otherwise be deemed a threat to national security or public safety.)

Trump's choice for incoming White House chief of staff, Reince Priebus, appeared on CNN's State of the Union on Sunday. When he was asked whether DACA recipients would lose their protected status, Priebus replied, "This president is going to do a couple things first. First, what he is going to do is start working on legislation to build a border wall between Mexico and the United States …. Secondly, he has said that we are going to do our best and get the best and brightest people together to remove the criminal elements …. But thirdly what he's also made clear is after all those things are done, he will then look at what we are going to do and how we're going to deal with the fact that there are millions and millions of people here that aren't bad people and in many cases [were] brought here by their parents when they were little. But that's a subject that's going to come up after those first two things are taken care of."

Since Trump’s election, students, alumni and faculty at many universities have pushed for their institutions to limit their voluntary participation with federal immigration authorities and declare themselves “sanctuary campuses.”

Reed College on Friday announced it would go that route and declare itself a sanctuary college. In a statement, Reed President John R. Kroger said the college would "not assist Immigration and Customs Enforcement in the investigation of the immigration status of our students, staff or faculty absent a direct court order."
Wesleyan University has also declared itself a sanctuary campus. President Michael S. Roth wrote on his blog Sunday that the institution "will not voluntarily assist in any efforts by the federal government to deport our students, faculty or staff solely because of their citizenship status."

Other college and universities, while not declaring themselves sanctuary campuses, have pledged to do many of the things the movement is asking of college leaders. California State University’s chancellor told the Los Angeles Times last week that the system would not help deport undocumented students under a Trump administration. "Our police departments will not honor immigration hold requests," the chancellor, Timothy P. White, told the paper. "Our university police do not contact, detain, question or arrest individuals solely on the basis of being … a person that lacks documentation."

The joint letter from college presidents seeking the continuation and expansion of DACA does not reference the sanctuary campus movement. Pomona's Oxtoby said in an interview that the college is "certainly looking at many of the aspects of what might be included in [being] a sanctuary campus. There are particular proposals about ways we might support students, whether it’s providing legal aid, things like that. We’re exploring all those ideas, the ways in which we might be able to help our undocumented students and DACA students. Whether that gets collected together into something that is called a sanctuary campus, I’m not sure."

In a follow-up email sent by a Pomona spokesman, Oxtoby noted that campus security officers "are specifically directed not to ask" about individuals' legal status and that the law "does not require us to share the immigration status of students -- with regard to whether they are undocumented or DACAmented -- with the federal government, with any federal, state or local agency or with law enforcement agencies, and we do not do so."

"We neither share such immigration status information nor permit ICE (Immigration and Customs Enforcement) or any law enforcement agency to conduct immigration enforcement activities on our campus," Oxtoby wrote. "If government agencies act to compel us to do so, we will use our voice in the community and our legal resources in support of our students, staff and faculty."

Michael A. Olivas, an expert on higher education and immigration law and a longtime advocate for undocumented students, who is now serving as interim president of the University of Houston Downtown, said he had been "inundated" with dozens of sanctuary campus proposals. "My view on these proposals is that they provide a chimerical outlet for people who are frustrated and have no other pathways to ameliorate the situation," Olivas, who signed the presidents' letter, wrote via email, "but the term 'sanctuary' is a term that is too fraught with restrictionist meanings or misunderstandings about the difference between
'defying the law' and choosing not to implement discretionary practices, for policy, efficacy or other reasons."

Olivas, who is on leave from the UH Law Center and who emphasized that he is speaking only on behalf of himself and not his institution, wrote that the term ‘sanctuary’ “has no legal meaning, and the admonitions are vague and impossible to implement, which will only frustrate people more. I have urged all those who have called me to be very cautious in suggesting that a legal cocoon is possible or even needed for students, who are not lawbreakers. Of course, institutions should provide support and services, as they would for all their students, especially vulnerable ones, but exacting pledges that cannot be kept will do no one any good.”

Text of Presidents’ Open Letter

The core mission of higher education is the advancement of knowledge, people and society. As educational leaders, we are committed to upholding free inquiry and education in our colleges and universities, and to providing the opportunity for all our students to pursue their learning and life goals.

Since the advent of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program in 2012, we have seen the critical benefits of this program for our students, and the highly positive impacts on our institutions and communities. DACA beneficiaries on our campuses have been exemplary student scholars and student leaders, working across campus and in the community. With DACA, our students and alumni have been able to pursue opportunities in business, education, high tech and the nonprofit sector; they have gone to medical school, law school and graduate schools in numerous disciplines. They are actively contributing to their local communities and economies.

To our country’s leaders, we say that DACA should be upheld, continued and expanded. We are prepared to meet with you to present our case. This is both a moral imperative and a national necessity. America needs talent -- and these students, who have been raised and educated in the United States, are already part of our national community. They represent what is best about America, and as scholars and leaders they are essential to the future.

We call on our colleagues and other leaders across the business, civic, religious and nonprofit sectors to join with us in this urgent matter.

Presidents and Chancellors Who Signed (alphabetical by institution)
- James Mullen, Allegheny College
- Jeff Abernathy, Alma College
- Biddy Martin, Amherst College
- Paul Pribbenow, Augsburg College
- Leon Botstein, Bard College
- Debora Spar, Barnard College
- Clayton Spencer, Bates College
- Mariko Silver, Bennington College
- Clayton Rose, Bowdoin College
- Christina Paxson, Brown University
- Kimberly Cassidy, Bryn Mawr College
- Steven Lavine, California Institute of the Arts
- Chris Kimball, California Lutheran University
- Mildred García, California State University, Fullerton
- Barbara Snyder, Case Western Reserve University
- Brian Casey, Colgate University
- Sarah Bolton, College of Wooster
- Katherine Bergeron, Connecticut College
- Yves Salomon-Fernandez, Cumberland County College
- Phil Hanlon, Dartmouth College
- Carol Quillen, Davidson College
- Claire Sterk, Emory University
- Daniel Porterfield, Franklin & Marshall College
- Elizabeth Davis, Furman University
- John J. DeGioia, Georgetown University
- Janet Morgan Riggs, Gettysburg College
- Jose Antonio Bowen, Goucher College
- Raynard Kington, Grinnell College
- David Wippman, Hamilton College
- Drew Faust, Harvard University
- James Troha, Juniata College
- Sean Decatur, Kenyon College
- Teresa Amott, Knox College
- Randal Wisbey, La Sierra University
- Jonathan Burke, Laguna College of Art and Design
- Barry Glassner, Lewis & Clark College
- Timothy Law Snyder, Loyola Marymount University
- Brian Linnane, S.J., Loyola University Maryland
- Brian Rosenberg, Macalester College
- Lucas Lamadrid, Marymount California University
- Richard Moran, Menlo College
- Laurie Patton, Middlebury College
- Beth Hillman, Mills College
Sonya Stephens, Mount Holyoke College
Morton Schapiro, Northwestern University
Judith Maxwell Greig, Notre Dame de Namur University
Marvin Krislov, Oberlin College
Jonathan Veitch, Occidental College
Lawrence Schall, Oglethorpe University
Michael Sorrell, Paul Quinn College
Eric Barron, Pennsylvania State University
Melvin L. Oliver, Pitzer College
David Oxtoby, Pomona College
Christopher Eisgruber, Princeton University
John Kroger, Reed College
David Leebron, Rice University
Eugene Cornacchia, Saint Peter's University
Michael Engh, Santa Clara University
Karen Lawrence, Sarah Lawrence College
Lara Tiedens, Scripps College
Kathleen McCartney, Smith College
Edward B. Burger, Southwestern University
Satish K. Tripathi, State University of New York at Buffalo
Samuel Stanley, State University of New York at Stony Brook
Valerie Smith, Swarthmore College
Joanne Berger-Sweeney, Trinity College
Danny Anderson, Trinity University
Anthony Monaco, Tufts University
Ralph Hexter, University of California, Davis
Howard Gillman, University of California, Irvine
Pradeep Khosla, University of California, San Diego
Michael A. Olivas, University of Houston Downtown
Bernadette Gray-Little, University of Kansas
Deborah Lieberman, University of La Verne
Wallace Loh, University of Maryland, College Park
Mark Schlissel, University of Michigan
Amy Gutmann, University of Pennsylvania
Isiaah Crawford, University of Puget Sound
Ralph Kuncl, University of Redlands
James Harris, University of San Diego
Paul Fitzgerald, University of San Francisco
Denise Doyle, University of the Incarnate Word
Pamela Eibeck, University of the Pacific
Stephen Morgan, University of the West
Jonathan Chenette, Vassar College
Tori Haring-Smith, Washington & Jefferson College
• Kenneth Ruscio, Washington and Lee University
• Paula Johnson, Wellesley College
• Michael Roth, Wesleyan University
• Sharon Herzberger, Whittier College
• Stephen Thorsett, Willamette University
• Adam Falk, Williams College
• Peter Salovey, Yale University